low or orange, 0006–.0008 of an inch in diameter, generally containing one to three shining nuclei.

Leaves of *Gaura coccinea*. Colorado. June. *M. E. Jones.*

This and the preceding one are probably forms of one species which may yet occur as a *Puccinia* or a *Uromyces*.

Notes from Toledo, Ohio.—*Schollera graminea* grows on muddy shores of Maumee Bay less than 2 inches high, leaves about 1 inch long, the seeds maturing near the surface of the mud, the perianth tube varying from ½ to 1 inch long, just barely pushing the flower above the water's surface. Dr. Beardslee, of Painesville, O., found the same form at the termination of the Welland Canal on Lake Ontario.

Solidago rigida, when growing in shaded situations, frequently has leaves with a very soft pubescence. *Liatris spicata* and *L. scariosa* both have a vanilla scent in drying. In the former the fragrant principle is in the flowers mainly, but in the latter the leaves are most fragrant. Dr. Beardslee observes that *L. elegans* is also fragrant.

Amarantus Blitum, growing here, invariably has strongly reflexed branches and especially so late in the season, making a very marked difference in its outline and that of *Amarantus albus*. Both grow abundantly on the Wabash Railroad.

A form of *Zizania aquatica* with purple glumes and stems grows in the Maumee River here with the ordinary form.

Solidago altissima, 1 to 3 feet high is plenty here and is now in full bloom. Mr. G. Butler called attention to this form a year or so ago in the Gazette.

I found *Cornus stolonifera* in full bloom August 25.

Lactuca scariola grows on the banks of the Maumee River apparently without cultivation.—J. A. Sanford.

Notes from Ottawa, Ill.—I have recently found *Petalostemon foliosus* in abundance in this town, and have specimens to exchange, particularly for ferns. Have found *Lycopodium Selago* and *Poterium Canadense* in this vicinity.—H. L. Boltwood.

Unusual growth in Rhus Toxicodendron.—On the side of a steep bank of the Mauvais Terre Creek, Morgan Co., Ill., safe from the unfriendly axe of farmers, there is growing a *Rhus Toxicodendron* which measures 14 inches in circumference two feet from the ground and 11 inches 5 feet higher up. About 12 feet of the lower half of the stem clings to a tree in the usual manner. The remaining 10 or 15

feet stands out free from the tree and branches vigorously at the top, giving to this part of the vine a fine arborescent appearance.—

J. M. Milligan, *Jacksonville, Ill.*

Gentiana linearis.—In a note from Mr. Howard W. Preston, of Providence, R. I., he states that on September 4th he found *Gentiana linearis*, Frœl., growing at Princeton, Mass.

Botanical Contributions by Asa Gray. [Issued October 1, 1879.] —The first part of this contribution contains descriptions of new *Compositæ* in the Mexican collection made by Drs. Parry and Palmer in 1878. About 50 new species are described, the following being the genera with more than two additions, viz.: *Eupatorium* receives 8 new species, *Brickellia* 5, *Baccharis*, *Calea*, *Tridax* and *Perezia* each 3. A new *Gnaphalium* is described, said to be the handsomest one of the *Rhodognaphalium* group, a group peculiar to Mexico. Two new genera are described; one belonging to the *Eupatorineæ* and resembling *Kuhnia* and *Brickellia* in involucre and flowers bears the name of *Barroetea*. It starts with two species, one having been described by Schauer in Linnæa under the name *Bulbostylis subuligera*. The other new genus belongs to the *Helenioideæ*, near *Laphamia* and *Perityle* and is called *Eutretas*.

The second part contains descriptions of some new North American genera and species. *Suksdorfia* is a new genus of the *Saxifrageæ*, belonging to the same group as *Sullivantia* and *Boykinia*. It was found in Washington and Oregon Territories along the Columbia River. The genus *Carpenteria* was described by Dr. Torrey in 1849 from specimens collected by Fremont in California, representing only the fruit and some vestiges of the flower. Now from Dr. Kellogg come good flowers, flower buds and fruit and hence the character can be completed. The genus is very near *Philadelphus*. *Howellia* is a new genus of *Lobeliaceæ* discovered in Oregon. It grows in stagnant water and has two forms, one submersed and the other emersed, differing from each other in flowers and leaves. The submersed plant looks like a narrow leaved *Anacharis*, while the emersed form more resembles *Downingia* in leaves. The genus is dedicated to the Howells, who discovered it in May, 1879.

From better flowering specimens of the *Newberrya* of Torrey a fuller character is given.

A new species of *Ranunculus*, from Colorado, called *R. Macauleyi*, resembles *R. nivalis* so much in flower that it was distributed with it